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8.00	"	" 10 "
9.00	"	" 15 "
10.00	"	" 15 "
11.00	"	" 15 "
12.00 p.m.	"	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	"	" 15 "
2.00	"	" 15 "
3.00	"	" 15 "
4.00	"	" 15 "
5.00	"	" 15 "

NIGHT CLAS

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
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11.45 p.m.

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7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
10.30	"	" 15 "
11.30	"	" 15 "
12.30 noon	"	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	"	" 15 "
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TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express
CANTON (On the Sea) dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
MOCK LUNG	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Shum Chan	7.58	8.08	8.18	8.28	8.38	8.48	8.58	9.08	9.18	9.28
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express
Shum Wan	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Shum Wan	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Shum Wan	7.58	8.08	8.18	8.28	8.38	8.48	8.58	9.08	9.18	9.28
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29
Shum Wan	7.59	8.09	8.19	8.29	8.39	8.49	8.59	9.09	9.19	9.29

*Will stop at Taiipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

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Shatauk dep.	9.45	12.45	3.15	6.35	9.45	12.45	3.15	6.35	9.45	12.45
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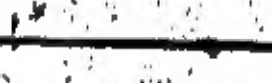
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KOREA TO-DAY. LAND OF THE MORNING CALM. JAPAN'S PROBLEM.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes in the Times:

Presently, amongst the cities of the ancient East, Seoul is a sermon in stone, which the stranger within its gates may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. I know of none which teaches more forcibly the old lesson of the sins of the fathers, or which suggests such inevitable reflections concerning the mysterious forces that form the character and mould the destinies of nations. The Imperial City at Peking tells its own impressive tale of splendid isolation and departed greatness, but China is still mistress in her own house, and though her present state political is rotten, it does not carry the same conviction of utter helplessness, of dignity pathetic in irretrievable adversity, as that which impresses itself upon one in Korea. There is something in the very sadness and silence of this white-robed race of passive resistors, something in the stolid dignity of their monuments and men, which compels our instinctive sympathy and respect, and yet when all is said and done the problem of self-determination for Korea remains, humbly speaking, as far removed from solution as the federation of the world and the brotherhood of man. Chaperoned by the courteous secretary of the South Manchurian Railway (a kindly soul, addicted to scholarly researches in orthodox Buddhism), I saw the sights of modern Seoul and compared it in my mind with the city as I knew it long ago, before Japan had forced China to abandon her suzerainty over the Hermit Kingdom, and again later, before the Russo-Japanese war, when the Korean King assumed the title of Emperor, and for a breathing space of ten years, the country was free to manage its own affairs. I remembered how, in 1898, the people had demonstrated their discontent with their own rulers, sitting silent in their thousands before the Palace day and night for 14 days.

TOO PROUD TO FIGHT.

I remembered, too, that when Japan fought, first China and then Russia, for supremacy in the peninsula, the attitude of these dogged conquerors was never that of unconcerned spectators. Remembering these things, one understands something of the nature of the tragedy of Korea, the pitiful destiny of a people too proud to fight, whose home is the strategic keyland of North-Eastern Asia, and a predestined bone of contention between the Powers that struggle for the mastery of the Pacific.

As I stood in the great Audience Hall of the old Palace, unattended now and open to the winds of heaven, yet splendid in decay, and called to mind the history of this people since those far-off days when Korea aspired to lead the East in art and learning; as I looked out upon the triumphs of incongruous modernity with which Japan has decked the hill-city, city (her banks and barracks, her hospitals and huge hotels), dominating, like alien giants, the clustering hovels of the native-born, it seemed to me that this empty Audience Hall fittingly typified the last scene in a drama of inevitable destiny.

They showed me the "Government General Museum," housed in the ancient and venerable precincts of the Palace, also the delectable pleasure and rustic retreat which has been set apart for the use and behoof of Prince Yi, further, consoled for the loss of his Throne by a lieutenant in the Japanese Army and the hand of a beautiful Japanese Princess. I saw the preparations for his "highness's" wedding (that ill-omened marriage of which the people speak in whispers)—furniture and embroidery and bowls of silver, being made by native workers under the direction of Japanese craftsmen. They showed me model schools where Korean boys and girls are being taught to look upon Japan as their spiritual home, and many other cogwheels of the ingeniously devised machinery of assimilation.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

But in all the highways and byways of the city I saw evidence of the dogged conservatism of the race, and proof of the fact, which the Japanese themselves are beginning to appreciate, that this very policy of assimilation has breathed a new spirit of life into the passive resistance of the Koreans and aroused in them a strong, though still non-combatant, ardour of nationalism. They may bow to the presence of the alien intruder, they may even admit that his "progressive" administration has increased the material prosperity of their country, but they firmly decline to admit the superiority of Japan's intellectual and moral culture; they refuse to be assimilated, and their refusal has assumed the force of a conscious national movement.

Despite its recent trials and tribulations, despite the strong hand of a ruler that respects neither poppets nor vintners gods, old Seoul still preserves the philosophic dignity which is the birthright of the Land of the Morning Calm. Here, as elsewhere in the East, one may note the disastrous results of putting new wine into old bottles; uncouth new clothes and unpleasant new manners, imported from the West strike the same discordant note in Seoul as they do in Tokyo and Peking. But these things are exoteric and transient; they have no roots in the real life of the nation.

The soul of the Korean people, like that of the Chinese, stands a steadfast in the ancient ways, deep-rooted in its own ancestral beliefs, and conveys withal to preserve a certain stoic kind of gentility. It is a race of husbandmen that has eaten too often of the bread of affliction to allow itself to be provoked to desperation. It is, no doubt, often slothful in business, overprone to politics and plotting, much given to strong drink; but you have only to observe the placidly determined faces of these straight-backed men—especially the elders of the people—and their confident gait, to realize that here still a few, run deep. And it is not only on the face of the men that you discern something of the difficulty of the problem which Japan has to solve in Korea; as a passive resistor,

the female of the species is more deadly than the male. "I caught a glimpse of this truth, subtle and significant, at a private performance of Korean *gisa* given by my Japanese hosts."

KOREAN *GISA*.

It was after an informal dinner at the residence of the Civil Governor, Dr. Midgune, that one of his secretaries (possibly realizing that the thread of our political conversation was wearing rather thin) suggested a visit to the Taisho Kyōba, a high-class *gisa* entertainment under Japanese management or "control." Never having seen Korean *gisa* dance, I welcomed the opportunity; and so we left uninvolved the problems of militarism in high places, of self-determination and the League of Nations, and speedily found ourselves driving in his Excellency's comfortable motor-car through the silent streets of old Seoul. We alighted at the entrance to a narrow alleyway, running darkly between mud huts, that brought to mind the purlieu of the old Chienmen quarter in the shadow of the city wall at Peking.

There was something furtive, almost sinister, in this approach to a reputed shrine of Korean musical and dramatic culture; not a light shone, not a voice sounded from any of the squalid houses past which we groped our way. We moved silently for the snow lay deep between these close-built walls. Finally, turning the corner of a house which, in the darkness, looked like all the rest, we came to a door over which a flickering lantern hung; here our guide knocked, a bolt was drawn, and we passed from the bitterly cold night into a long, narrow room, furnished at one end with charcoal braziers and chairs for the audience, and as to the rest, fitted for the dance with soft clean matting and sliding panels of *la Japonaise*.

The honours were done by the Japanese manager or *impresario* of the *gisa* administration; except the performers and two attendants no Koreans were present. There were six dancers, girls still in their teens, said to be the first flower of Seoul *gisa*dom. They wore the elaborate head-gear, the quaintly stiff but comely costumes of old Korea—high girdled waists and voluminous, many-coloured skirts—and they danced slow and stately measures, with flawless precision, to the sound of samisen and drum, dances intended to symbolize either the poetry of nature or some episode of legendary romance. Their conventionally painted faces, like those of all Oriental dancers, were as masks, all past the same incident of apoplexy, inserted ability, but as women they lacked the little air and grace, the butterfly daintiness and spontaneous gaiety of the Japanese singing girl. Indeed, as entertainers, they were distinctly heavy, and when, between the dances, they came, as in duty bound, to chat with their guests and drink a cup of sake, they did it perfunctorily and with courtesy, but it became apparent that they were not the bird-like chatter and light-hearted laughter with which the *gisa* of Tokyo entertain their guests.

Our friend the secretary ascribed the solemnity of the proceedings to the reticent stolidity which is natural to the Koreans, but to me it seemed—and I saw several incidents and gestures to confirm the impression—that these daughters of the Land of the Morning Calm were not so much on their dignity as on the defensive, and that behind these inscrutable masks there lurked the soul of a race whose patriotism drinks deep at the well of memories which dramas. As we walked back to the most sumptuous hotel in the Far East (a very fine piece of window-dressing) I asked one of our hosts if these women never smiled? "Oh, I think so," he replied, "but not so much with strangers."

It will take some time and tact, methinks, to assimilate a people whose dancing girls decline to smile for the intruder.

COMMISSAR OR CLERK?

A FRIEND OF THE BONNOT GANG.

PARIS, August 31st.

The identity of Kilbitch, who is reported to have been promoted to the rank of Commissar of the Central Soviet Committee at Moscow, has been the subject of a French inquiry. There is good reason to believe that he is the Russian who concealed the motor bandits of the Bonnot gang, and for this underwent five years' imprisonment.

His wife, Mme. Riretta Maitrejean, a former director of the *Anglo*, admits that he has been in Russia since January, 1918, and his letters show that he is holding a high position, for he wrote on July 20th: "My lot has been fortunate. I doubt if, in this Russian torment, any man could live more calmly, and with a clearer conscience than I."

That an accomplice of murderers should be holding such a high post of confidence in Soviet Russia naturally upsets M. M. Cachin and Frossard, for it damages their cause. The latter has explained at great length that Bonnot's accomplice could not be the Kilbitch who, after being successively Secretary to Maxim Gorky and to Lenin, and then Tchitcherine's *chef de cabinet*, attained this high post, for the man of motor bandits, fame was actually seen by him working in Moscow as a mere clerk, under the name of Victor Segouin, a Soviet Government official. This could be no blame upon the Bolsheviks for having such a man in their employment, for in Russia men of many persuasions work in official posts in order to get their daily bread.

M. Mavren, a prominent Socialist, is, however, not satisfied with M. Frossard's explanation, and remarks in the *Humanité*, "This former accomplice of the Bonnot gang is moreover a proven spy, is co-operating with the Council formulae and denounces the laws at the side, perhaps of others armed with the same brush—much foolishness is explained away."—Times.

TELEPHONES TO SHIPS.

COMING DEVELOPMENTS.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

Further details of the possibilities surrounding the working agreement arrived at between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the General Electric Company of America are available in a statement issued in New York by Mr. H. B. Thayer, the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. "It is believed," Mr. Thayer states, "that the art of electrical communication by wire and radio transmission will be advanced practically and beneficently by the contract by which, through an exchange of licenses, the patents and scientific developments of both companies are made jointly available. "Last January both companies received letters from the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy Department referring to the wireless situation and saying: 'The Bureau has consistently held the point of view that interests shall be best served by some agreement between the several holders of "permanent" patents whereby the market can be freely supplied.' The letter also urged the necessity of some such arrangement so that ships at sea may get the benefit of the latest devices which would contribute to their safety and the safety of their passengers. The Bureau further states: 'In the past the reasons for desiring that arrangements have been largely of monetary considerations. Now the situation has become such that it is a public necessity that such arrangements be made without further delay, and this letter may be considered as an appeal, for the good of the public, to remedy the situation.'

Negotiations were commenced between the two companies with a view to the exchange of licenses so that the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America, with which it had become interested, would be able to further the development of the art of radio transmission, and especially of wireless telegraphy, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company could employ in its present nationwide system such radio apparatus as is adaptable to wire transmission, and further, could supplement its wire system with wireless extensions, where particularly adaptable, as between the shore and ships at sea. Much has been done in radio communication, which can be made fully effective in the public service only by this co-operation of the several interested companies.

"The world-wide wireless system of the Radio Corporation and the universal service of the Bell system are thus brought into a harmonious relation that will facilitate the use by the public of the present wireless telegraph facilities of the Radio Corporation, and, as the art advances, will enable the American Telephone Company to extend its telephone service to ships at sea and to foreign countries. The public interest lies in the fact that by an exchange of licenses as suggested by the Government the patents of such company will be utilized to greater advantage, and the progress of the art of electrical transmission and communication will be accelerated in America as in no other country.

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in order better to carry out the purposes of the recent agreement with the General Electric Company to co-operate in advancing the art of radio transmission and communication, has purchased a minority interest in the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. W. S. Gifford, vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been made a director in the Radio Corporation of America."

Mr. Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation of America, who is leaving London for New York, on being shown the above statement added: "The arrangement also opens up for the Radio Corporation of America wide possibilities of land line communication which will enable this corporation to reach the large and important centres of the United States in competition with the Western Union and the postal companies. The Radio Corporation, which so far has had to rely for the inland distribution of its traffic on existing land telegraphs, will possess under the new agreement independent facilities."

CONSTITUTION OF FIUME.

"ITALIAN REGENCY OF THE QUARNERO."

FIUME, August 30th. Signor D'Annunzio, the Commander of Fiume, has to-day published the text of the Constitution of the new State, called the "Italian Regency of the Quarnero," which has been constituted for the town of Fiume and for the islands which belong to Venice by the tradition of centuries. "This Constitution may be applied to neighbouring islands that desire to adhere to it. It may be revised every seven years, or when amendments are demanded by a third of the citizens. It guarantees to all citizens, without distinction of sex, of race, liberty of thought, speech, Press, meeting, and religious or other association. "Further, the Constitution guarantees the inviolability of every citizen's house, *habitas corpus*, a minimum wage, grants in case of illness or unemployment, and old-age pensions. It establishes direct proportional representation and the right of referendum and petition. It establishes and regulates communal autonomy, the election of judges, general military service, and the institution of a free port open to all friendly nations. "The Council is composed of representatives of trades-unions, seamen, employers, however, not satisfied with M. Frossard's explanation, and remarks in the *Humanité*, "This former accomplice of the Bonnot gang is moreover a proven spy, is co-operating with the Council formulae and denounces the laws at the side, perhaps of others armed with the same brush—much foolishness is explained away."—Times.

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COUP D'ETAT IN PEKING.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S SENSATIONAL MOVE.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE MONARCHY?

Several telegrams reached the Colony yesterday from Shanghai containing reports pointing to another monarchical coup at Peking. A cable, from Shanghai, received by the Chinese Commercial News stated that General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Kirin, had proceeded to Peking "to attempt the restoration of the young Manchurian Emperor to the Throne." Considerable forces controlled by this Tsuchun have been in the neighbourhood of the capital since the conflict occurred between the Anfu and Chihli factions a few months ago. He was the leader of the move against the Anfu faction. Other Shanghai cables speak of "an unauthoritative and undetailed rumour of the overthrow of the Peking Government" and the seizure of the capital.

Up to the time of going to press, no cable had reached us from our own correspondent in Peking. We understand that the telegraph service to the capital is subject to "little or no interruption," and we can only conclude that the absence of detailed and authentic information must be due to the establishment of a censorship over news of what is happening.

The cables from Shanghai also bring alarming reports about the President of the Republic. One says he is "seriously ill," and another speaks of his alleged flight or assassination.

General Isaac Kuo, Tsuchun of Chihli, is stated to have made his escape to the south. This General has hitherto been reported as working in co-operation with General Chang Tso-lin, and attended with him the secret conference with the Premier which took place at Tientsin last month. "Among the decisions reached at that conference was one that the Government should defray the war expenses incurred by these two Generals, to the total amount of \$25,000,000, paying \$5,000,000 to begin with, and the remainder within the next three months.

KIANGSU TUCHUN COMMITS SUICIDE.

It is definitely reported from Shanghai that General Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, has committed suicide, by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a letter addressed to the officials asking them to appoint another man in his stead.

A telegram to the China Mail says this tragedy occurred on Tuesday at Nanjing, and that letters were found stating that he was heartbroken at his inability to save his country and that his suicide was for the sake of the nation. He leaves half his fortune to famine relief and education. The cables report Shanghai to be much excited over the news.

GENERAL CHANG TSO-LIN.

General Chang Tso-lin was the man who drove the Anfu faction from power last July. It is interesting to recall that in an interview he then gave to foreign newspaper correspondents he said his purpose was the unification of China. He then said that the report that he was fighting to restore the Manchus was an absolute lie. He remarked that General Chang Huan (who attempted it in 1916) admitted that the idea of a Manchu restoration was hopeless. General Chang further denied that he sought the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. The Manchurian Province, he said, occupied by his whole time, and his one desire was to develop the industry and resources.

A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

At the time General Chang Tso-lin thus came into prominence, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, wrote a character sketch of him for the Times, and the reproduction of the following paragraphs will possess an interest for many readers now:

Chang Tso-lin, (he wrote) like most of the present-day rulers of China, is, comparatively speaking, young for the high post he has attained. He is forty-seven years old, but he looks like a man of fifty. He is a native of the province of Kirin, and he has been in the military service since he was a boy. He is a man of many parts, and he has been successful in many of his undertakings. He is a man of many parts, and he has been successful in many of his undertakings. He is a man of many parts, and he has been successful in many of his undertakings.

CRICKET TOPICS.

BY "NOT OUT."

The meeting of the Cricket League, held on Tuesday, did not prove to be half as interesting as was anticipated when it seemed likely that two divisions of the League were to be organised. At the last moment, however, several teams who had signified their intention of entering, dropped out, and now there will be only one League, and that, too, a short one. Only nine clubs have entered, namely, the R.G.A., the I.R.C., Kowloon, Hongkong C.C., Staff and Departments, Civil Service, Craigengower, the C.R.C., and the University. Each plays the other once. As the inter-port matches will prevent the starting of league cricket till the middle of November, one does not feel half so disappointed at the lack of entries as might otherwise have been the case, but it is to be hoped that next year all teams will back up and make the League an interesting event.

One of the main reasons for some of the clubs withdrawing, is insufficient grounds. This has long been a grievance in Hongkong which merits the attention of the Government.

Writing of grounds, the Indian Recreation Club are facing a difficult problem at the present moment with regard to the allocation of the ground they had used for fourteen months to another club. I do not think it is fair on the part of the authorities to treat the Indian community in such a fashion, especially as they had been put to much trouble and expense in getting the ground into good condition. The unfairness of the action on the part of the Recreation Grounds Committee is intensified by the fact that it was an eleven-hour decision, just when the League was about to commence. If a meeting had been held at the end of the League season, and the Indians allocated a new site, then, arrangements might easily have been made for laying out the new ground and putting it in a condition to enable League matches to be played. As it is, the Indians are now, in vulgar language, between the "devil and the deep blue sea," and all sportsmen will sympathise with them.

It is indeed a pity that the Navy, and the R.E. and I.A. have dropped out of the league. The last-named team, in particular, did so well last season, that it was a toss up as to whether the R.G.A. or the R.E. and I.A. were going to carry off premier honours. I believe that the decision of the Navy and the R.E. and I.A. was arrived at only a few weeks ago, when it was discovered that, owing to frequent changes, it was difficult for either to be represented on the League in such a manner as to meet other strong teams which have entered. As regards the Whitehires, every cricketer in the Colony will feel sorry at their decision, for the Whitehires have a team that can give a good account of themselves. Their decision, I understand, is due to the holding of inter-company competitions. The Police and the Club de Recreio, too, are unable to enter teams, but all these clubs are willing to play friendly matches.

The fact that Singapore is sending up an inter-port team has added a strong interest in the selection of the team to represent Hongkong. Monday's match was an interesting trial as the Colony's best aggregation was seen in the field. The fielding and bowling were very good, but the same cannot be said of the batting, for the best of the batsmen failed to go as much as was expected of them. T. E. Pearce's innings was a fine display, marked, however, by two chances. G. R. Sayer looked good for a big score when he was unfortunately run out. Of the bowlers R. E. Bird and Major Edwards were the best of a good lot. E. B. Reed proved to be a valuable change bowler. Capt. Davies aided in keeping the batsmen's defence. Harris is a pretty useful bowler and Sayer, Spinks, Farthing, Hammond and de Rome can be depended on to take wickets on their day. Of the fielders, Baginall and Sayer shone out prominently, with Pearce and Blaker just as good. Lt. Franks is a good wicket-keeper, standing close up to all bowling, and E. L. Braga should do well at wickets with a little training. The team I pick out as the best to represent Hongkong is R. Hammond, T. E. Pearce, G. R. Sayer, R. L. D. Wetherhouse, P. H. Davies, W. C. D. Turner, E. B. Reed, Lt. Franks, Major Baginall, Major Edwards, E. O. Bird, Capt. Davies, F. J. de Rome, Sgt. Harris, Capt. Spinks, J. Walker and C. Blaker as reserve.

A meeting of the Bankers' Committee in connection with the arrangements for the inter-port teams was held at Government House on Tuesday.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

CLAIM FOR THE NON-LETTING OF PREMISES.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, the Kwong Sang firm sued the Nikko firm for \$1,000 as damages for breach of contract to let a portion of the Hongkong Hotel buildings. They also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. A. J. Arculli appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for defendant.

Mr. Arculli, opening the case for his client, stated that both parties were curators. In August last, plaintiff, who had to give up possession of the old Post Office building at the end of this month, approached defendant with a view to the letting of part of the shop. The defendant promised to consider the matter, but nothing was heard about it until three weeks later. The defendant then informed the plaintiff that he could not let a part of his own shop, but promised to let the premises now occupied by Messrs. Brower & Co. There was no correspondence up to that time. Certain terms were verbally arranged and the parties agreed to the drafting of a lease which plaintiff undertook to get ready. The draft was submitted on September 9th to defendant who wanted plaintiff to take possession on September 15th. When plaintiff called at the office for defendant to take him to Mr. Arculli's office, defendant put him off till the evening. Plaintiff then spoke to Mr. Arculli, who wrote to the defendants and received a reply, declining to complete the transaction. Plaintiff had not been able to get other premises. The lease was for three years. Messrs. Brower & Co. were to be given six months' notice and that accounted for the fact that the lease was dated March, 1921.

Plaintiff then gave evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, plaintiff denied that defendants promised to decide the matter on September 15th. Plaintiff was anxious to take possession of the new premises as he would have to vacate his old premises at the end of this month. On September 15th defendant told him that the premises were let to Cherry & Co. Mr. Gardiner said that defendant's case was that there was no final agreement between the parties. The agreement was subject to other negotiations falling through. They had promised to let the premises, failing an agreement with either Brower & Company or Cherry & Company. When the writ was issued, however, they were in a position to let plaintiff have the premises.

Judgment was reserved until Friday.

CHINESE SEXTON IN DIFFICULTIES.

TROUBLE OVER SALE OF GRAVES.

Charging a Chinese before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, yesterday, with unlawfully converting \$105 to his own use, Sub-Inspector Murphy said that the defendant was the sexton of the Chinese Cemetery at Aberdeen. He was instructed by a Chinese woman, who was the holder of two graves, in the cemetery, to sell them for her as she did not like the graves. The defendant, got a buyer for the graves, and was paid \$105 for them. Instead of paying the money to the woman, he converted it to his own use. When the fraud came to light in May, the defendant absconded, and was not seen again until a couple of days ago when he was arrested.

Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared for the defence, said that he had only just been retained, and he would like a remand in order to receive instructions from his client.

The Magistrate remanded the case until the afternoon of Monday next.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED F.C. v. KOWLOON F.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the United F.C. in a friendly match against Kowloon 2nd XI. on the Hongkong Club ground to-day: A. Young, Gerrard, U. Urquhart, J. Leonard, A. E. Simmons, C. Logan, C. H. Blake, P. Brown, G. T. May, E. C. Fincher, G. Milner. Reserve: G. Chubb.

FAMOUS JUDGE'S FORTUNE.

Lord Cozens-Hardy, first baron, of Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk, Master of the Rolls from 1907 to 1919, who died on June 18 last at the age of eighty-one, left an unsettled estate of the gross value of \$21,232, with net personally \$10,124. The residue of the estate after a number of bequests to relatives and old servants have been satisfied, he left in equal shares to his four children—William, Katherine, Edward, and Hope.

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Dutch Cream Cheese	per tin	1.00

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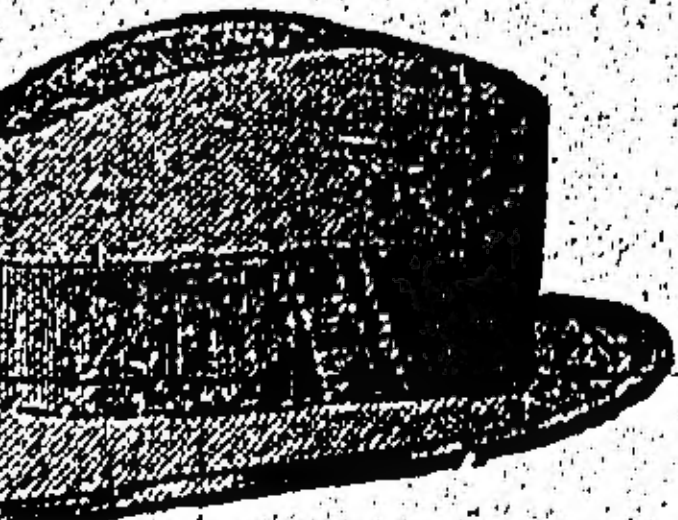
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GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

LARGEST DIAMOND.

NEVER IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, October 11th.

What is said to be the largest diamond ever imported into the United States arrived aboard the Aquitania in possession of Mr. Fred Whitman, manager of the Madrid branch of the Mercantile Bank of America, for disposal on account of Abdel Hamid, ex-Sultan of Morocco (1).

The diamond is of a light straw colour, and is a perfect stone weighing 183 carats.

SUGAR SPECULATION.

RESULTS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, October 10th.

There has been a run on several banks here. The International Bank of Cuba has suspended payment. The Havana Exchange has also suspended operations during the crisis which is attributed to heavy loans on sugar when it was at a high-water price.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT.

SOCIALIST OFFER TO LIBERALS.

STOCKHOLM, October 10th.

The Swedish Liberal party has rejected the Socialists' proposal to enter a Coalition Government with them.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH ORGY OF CRIME.

ATTACK ON MILITARY LORRIES.

LONDON, October 11th.

Details of the Irish outrages cabled yesterday show that a lorry on route to Castlebar was destroyed by a bomb thrown into it. Two lorries which were ambushed near Bandon by a hundred armed men contained three officers and 20 men. The lorries were fired on from both sides of the road and then pulled up. The soldiers dismounted and opened fire, and the fight lasted for an hour. Owing to pitch darkness, the soldiers were unable to see the attackers, while the military were plainly visible by the headlights of the lorries.

MACHINE-GUN ATTACK.

LONDON, October 11th.

Machine-gunning by the attacking party lorry is reported in connection with the ambush at Kanturk. The lorry was held up by machine-guns drawn across the road. One soldier was killed and several injured. When the lorry reached Kanturk, the people, recognising the probability of reprisals, hurriedly closed shops and there was a general exodus from the town in a state of considerable alarm and excitement.

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS COALITION.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. Asquith has replied to Mr. Lloyd George in a communication to the Press in which he describes the latter's speech as a declaration of insolvency on the part of the Coalition Government. He says: "Ireland presents the one issue of supreme importance, involving both the safety of the Empire and the honour and good name of Britain. The only Irish policy the Premier has to offer is repudiation, root and branch, of Dominion Home Rule and a condemnation of the hellish policy of reprisals and an attempt to answer murder by murder and outrage by terrorism. This is not government, but anarchy."

PREMIER'S REPLY.

LONDON, October 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George has now issued a very brief reply to Mr. Asquith's statement. The Premier declines to take notice of Mr. Asquith's statement, adding "There is my speech for all to read who care to. I merely say I notice no mention by Mr. Asquith of the hellish policy of murder."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

SUBORDINATE TO WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, October 11th.

The report of the Fisher Committee has aroused great interest in India and England. Comment is generally favourable, but there has been some criticism, headed by the Times which contended that the Committee's proposals involved the subordination of the Indian Army to the War Office.

According to the Times' Simla correspondent, however, the authorities in India disagree with this contention and declare that such subordination would be highly objectionable. They maintain that the report visualises the early formation of an Imperial Military Advisory Body, under which the War Office, the Dominion military forces and the Army in India would participate on equal terms in the execution of Imperial military policy, the Army in India being directed, under the Government of India, for organisation and administration.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ROUSING WELCOME AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Prince gives the warmest welcome to the Prince of Wales, printing editorials recalling the great services to the Empire during his recent travels of "Our Young Man," or alternatively, "the Empire's Greatest Ambassador."

H.M.S. Renown was yesterday escorted to Spithead by a destroyer flotilla and aeroplanes. The Prince remained aboard last night. Everything is now complete for a magnificent national welcome to-day. It has been arranged that the Royal train shall slow down at wayside stations on the way to London to enable everyone possible to greet the Prince.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales had a most enthusiastic welcome Home from his Australasian tour to-day. The firing of the Royal Salute by bagged warships greeted his arrival at Portsmouth, where he was looking well and cheery. The Prince was welcomed by an imposing assembly of naval, military and civil authorities.

Replying to an address by the Mayor, the Prince said he had returned most deeply touched and impressed by the unity and strength of sentiment binding all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to the Crown and making the future of the British Empire secure. No firm and clear was this devotion to British ideals and the King, their head, that his travels throughout had been a profoundly moving and inspiring experience. He was looking forward greatly now to his stay at Home. He feared we were still only at the beginning of the labour necessary to restore our credit and prosperity after the war. He was deeply interested in the problem of reconstruction, which all parts of the nation must pull together to solve.

The Prince was given a very warm welcome at Victoria Station, which was decorated with Imperial flags. The platform, where the special train drew up, was carpeted in red baize and decorated with flowers, while a large banner inscribed "Well Done!" and "Welcome Home!" faced the Royal saloon. The Coldstream Guards supplied the guard-of-honour.

Their Majesties, Prince Mary, the Princess, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, other Royalties, the Premier, members of the Cabinet, High Commissioners, Agents General, Indian Princes, high authorities from the Navy, Army and Air Force, the Lord Chief Justice, the Prime and other Bishops were present. Huge crowds most heartily cheered the Prince as he drove in a State carriage through decorated streets to the Palace, to which their Majesties and other Royalties returned in separate processions.

CHEERED BY CROWDS IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 11th.

The most enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Prince of Wales at Portsmouth and London was renewed at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, when, in response to cheers from an enormous crowd, the Prince and their Majesties appeared on the balcony. The Prince waved his handkerchief and delivered a speech acknowledging the splendid spontaneous welcome.

Subsequently, the Prince, returning to York House by motor-car, was repeatedly held up by the crowds and he smilingly acknowledged the demonstrations of affection.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CASUALTIES ON THE EUPHRATES.

LONDON, October 11th.

A Mesopotamian communiqué states that 11 were killed and 40 wounded in the fighting at South Hilla in the Middle Euphrates region. The enemy casualties were probably heavier. A thousand Arabs opposed the advance of the Senawa relief column, but were routed, our losses being slight. On the Upper Euphrates we re-occupied Hit without opposition.

CHEAPER PETROL.

SHELL COMPANY REDUCES PRICE.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Shell Company announces a reduction of 3d. per gallon in petrol, owing to the fall in price in America.

UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO BUY CABLE.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Government has offered to buy direct the United States Cable Company's property, and the Directors recommend the acceptance of the offer. No price has been stated.

MINERS' STRIKE MENACE.

THE DECIDING BALLOT.

LONDON, October 11th.

Throughout the country nearly a million miners will to-day and to-morrow ballot on the question of rejection or acceptance of the owners' datum line offer, but any thing like accurate calculations as to the result are impossible before October 13th, when the Executive of the Miners' Federation will meet in London to receive the figures, as there are no means of measuring the extent of the check given to the earlier wave of opposition by the recommendation of Mr. Smilloe and other leaders to accept the owners' terms.

Significant of the influence of Mr. Smilloe is the narrow majority, namely 55 votes to 45, whereby the Northumberland miners' Council rejected the datum line scheme, and the fact that, coupled with the rejection, was support for a proposal to refer the wages demand to an impartial tribunal.

Ballot papers in some of the South Wales districts have already been returned, and, as expected, show a heavy majority against acceptance.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

A SLIGHT RELAPSE REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.

President Wilson has suffered a slight relapse. His illness is attributable to extra exertions in the campaign in the interest of Governor Cox, in which campaign his friends and physicians are convinced that he has not regained normal strength and must go at a slower pace. A distinguished physician, with excellent opportunities for studying the case, states that while President Wilson will never recover his strength he will be able to carry on as at present indefinitely. The case is like ordinary paralysis, but President Wilson is determined to cope grimly with his daily work and to play the game to the end with high courage.

STRANGE POLISH TACTICS.

LITHUANIAN CAPITAL CAPTURED.

BERLIN, October 11th.

The Poles have taken the Lithuanian capital, Vilna, and the Polish Commander has proclaimed a new Government.

POLISH GENERAL'S ACTION.

LONDON, October 11th.

It appears that the Russian capture of Vilna was due to the unauthorised action of General Zeligowski, who, after resigning and cutting off communications with Warsaw and other Polish forces, marched his troops against Vilna. It is believed that the Polish Government will disavow his conduct.

COST OF LIVING.

DOWNWARD TREND IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 11th.

A downward movement in the cost of living in the United States is indicated by the fact that Bradstreet's monthly index number, representing the sum of current prices of 40 commodities, has declined since 1921, while the last figure was 1922. "Ten groups of commodities have declined, while textiles, raw cotton, wool, hemp, and the principal provisions and groceries are slightly higher."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A THOUSAND OFFICERS WANTED.

LONDON, October 11th.

The War Office has decided to offer a thousand commissions to demobilised officers. It adds that nearly every regiment has reached bedrock so far as officers are concerned, especially officers with war experience, most of whom have been absorbed into civil life.

NORWAY AND RUSSIA.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS REACH DEADLOCK.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Helmsingfors says M. Litvinoff has declared that he left Norway in consequence of the impossibility of reaching an agreement with the Norwegian Government regarding commercial relations with Soviet Russia. He said Norway's attitude towards the Soviet had completely changed during the summer and autumn.

FRENCH FINANCES.

ALL DANGER OVER.

LONDON, October 11th.

The French Minister of Finance, interviewed by the Daily Mail, said all danger resulting from the French financial position is over.

KING OF GREECE.

CONDITION REPORTED WORSE.

LONDON, October 11th.

It was reported from Athens on October 10th, that the condition of the King of Greece had become worse. A specialist is on his way to Athens from Paris.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

HOME GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION OF WORK.

BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

SHANGHAI, October 13th.

The British Minister at Peking has sent a despatch to the Shanghai Consulate embodying the Home Government's appreciation of the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and urging the necessity of maintaining the spirit for the promotion of British commercial interests.

CHINESE CELEBRATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 11th.

The advent of a democratic regime in China was commemorated by a festival arranged by Chinese workers in their camp at Clichy, near Paris. Obligation to France was also expressed in various speeches for her kind and considerate treatment of Chinese workers.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM MEETING IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

At the meeting, on October 11th, in Messrs. Morgan's New York office, in connection with the Chinese Consortium, Mr. T. W. Lamont will represent the United States. Sir Charles Addison, Great Britain, the resident member of the French High Commission, France and Japan will be two special representatives from Japan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

PROFIT FROM OPERATION.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Chinese Government Railways earned for the year of 1918 a net profit of \$33,505,120 for a total mileage of 6,910 kilometers of 4,297 miles, according to the statistics of that year issued by the Ministry of Communications, and which are the latest available.

It may be a surprising fact to the general public that the Chinese Government is deriving profit from the operation of the railways, but as it is given in the statistics mentioned above, the operating ratio of the entire Government lines is 34, while the two oldest lines, the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Hankow, comprising one-fourth of the entire length of line, operated at 33.

The net operating revenue was equivalent to 10.4 per cent, upon the cost of road and equipment, but the oldest line, the Peking-Hankow, open now about 30 years, earned 22.7 per cent, the next oldest, the Peking-Hankow, open 14 years, earned 15.8 per cent, the Tientsin-Peking, opened 10 years, earned 8.3 per cent. The only line not able to meet all their obligations unaided are three short roads, consisting of isolated sections of what are planned to be through lines, and together comprising less than 10 per cent of the mileage of the Chinese Government Railways.

The net operating revenue per kilometer of line operated for the year of 1918 was \$7,921, an average figure of all the Government Railways, and an increase of \$1,717 per kilometer over that of 1917. The net revenue figures surpasses the record in practically every new country in point of railway development, and many of the old ones. The following table is obtained from Bulletin No. 100, Bureau of Railway Economics, and given also in the Statistics—

Country.	Net Revenue per Kilometer.
Australia	(Gold) \$1,078
Austria	2,447
Canada	1,579
France	3,405
Germany	4,150
India	1,784
Japan	3,413
United Kingdom	6,653
United States	2,442

For the year 1918 the Chinese Government Railway earned above all expenses of an operating nature \$43,253,000, and after all interest and other income charges had been paid there was left a surplus for year of \$33,505,120. In other words, for every dollar of interest and other capital charges which had to be paid there were four dollars with which to pay. To be sure, the above is complicated by the presence of depreciated notes, but any reduction of the situation which provides for further railway construction will also provide for the elimination of depreciated currency.

The experience of the present lines points to the immense advantage of planning future lines systematically, so as to avoid leaving isolated sections, and to complete, rather than complete with good natural water-ways and reach economical fuel supplies and other mineral resources. From the Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers.

About 2,000,000 pesos (\$201,000 approximately) has been raised in Chile by popular subscription for the purchase of aeroplanes for the Army and Navy, and representatives of all nationalities subscribed.

BISHOPS' HISTORIC APPEAL FOR FELLOWSHIP.

URGES UNITY ON AN EPISCOPAL BASIS.

HERE IS THE HISTORIC APPEAL "TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE," MADE BY THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION, ASSEMBLED IN CONFERENCE AT LAMBETH PALACE.

AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

We, Archbishops, Bishops, Metropolitan and other bishops of the Holy Catholic Church, in full communion with the Church of England, in conference assembled, realising the responsibility which rests upon us at this time, and sensible of the sympathy and the prayers of many, both within and without our own communion, make this appeal to all Christian people.

We acknowledge all those who believe in our Lord Jesus Christ, and have been baptised into the name of the Holy Trinity, as sharing with us membership in the universal Church of Christ which is His Body. We believe that the Holy Spirit has called us in a very solemn and special manner, to associate ourselves in fellowship and prayer with all those who deplore the division of Christian people, and are inspired by the vision and hope of a visible unity of the whole Church.

WE BELIEVE THAT GOD WILL FELLOWSHIP. By God's own act this fellowship was made in and through Jesus Christ, and its life is in His Spirit. We believe that it is God's purpose to manifest this fellowship, so far as this world is concerned, in an outward, visible, and united society, holding one faith, having its own recognised officers, using God-given means of grace, and inspiring all its members to the worldwide service of the Kingdom of God. This is what we mean by the Catholic Church.

THE DIVISION OF FELLOWSHIP IS NOT VISIBLE in the world to-day. On the one hand there are other ancient episcopal communions in East and West, to whom ours is bound by many ties of common faith and tradition. On the other hand there are the great non-episcopal communions, using God-given means of grace, and inspiring all its members to the worldwide service of the Kingdom of God. This is what we mean by the Catholic Church.

CAUSES OF DIVISION. The causes of division lie deep in the past and are by no means simple or wholly blameless. Yet none can doubt that self-will, ambition, and lack of charity among Christians, have been principal factors in the mingled process, and the sin of division, are still mainly responsible for the breaches of Christendom. We acknowledge this condition of broken fellowship to be contrary to God's will, and we desire frankly to confess our share in the guilt of thus crippling the Body of Christ and hindering the activity of His Spirit.

CALL FOR A NEW OUTLOOK.

IV.—The times call us to a new outlook and new measures. The faith cannot be adequately approached, and the battle of the Kingdom cannot be worthily fought, while the body is divided, and is thus unable to grow up into the fullness of the life of Christ. The time has come, we believe, for all the separated groups of Christians to agree in forgetting the things which are behind and reaching out towards the goal of a reunited Catholic Church. The removal of the barriers which have arisen between them will only be brought about by a new comradeship of those whose faces are definitely set this way.

The vision which rises before us is that of a Church, genuinely Catholic, loyal to all Truth, and gathering into its fellowship all who profess and call themselves Christians, within whose visible unity all the treasure of faith and order, bequeathed as a heritage by the past to the present, shall be possessed in common, and made serviceable to the whole Body of Christ. Within this unity Christian communions now separated from one another would retain much that has long been distinctive in their methods of worship and service. It is through a rich diversity of life and devotion that the unity of the whole fellowship will be fulfilled.

AN ADVENTURE OF GOODWILL.

V.—This means an adventure of goodwill, and still more of faith, for nothing less is required than a new discovery of the creative resources of God. To this adventure we are convinced that God is now calling all the members of His Church.

CONDITIONS OF UNITY.

VI.—We believe that the visible unity of the Church will be found to involve the whole-hearted acceptance of:—

The Holy Scriptures, as the record of God's revelation of Himself to man, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith; and the Creed commonly called Nicene, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith, and either it or the Apostles' Creed as the Baptismal confession of belief;

The divinely instituted sacraments of Baptism and the Holy Communion, as expressing for all the corporate life of the whole fellowship in and with Christ;

A ministry acknowledged by every part of the Church as possessing not only the inward call of the Spirit, but also the commission of Christ and the authority of the whole body.

THE EPISCOPATE.

VII.—May we not reasonably claim that the Episcopate is the one means of providing such a ministry?

It is not that we call in question for a moment the spiritual reality of the ministries of these communions which do not possess the Episcopate. On the contrary, we thankfully acknowledge that these ministries have been manifestly blessed and owned by the Holy Spirit as effective means of grace.

But we submit that considerations alike of history and of present experience justify the claim which we make on behalf of the Episcopate. Moreover, we would urge

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CATCHING WOMEN THIEVES.

LONDON DETECTIVES ARREST MANY FEMININE SHOPLIFTERS.

Mr. G. T. Crook, who some years ago was on the staff of the Hongkong Daily Press, writes as follows in the Confidential Edition of the London Mail:

In the great London shops hundreds of women thieves are caught every year. Some are professional shoplifters, with rapacious false pockets right round the inside of their skirts; but the majority are well even fashionably dressed, and ordinarily lead a highly respectable family life.

These women are young, middle-aged, and old. They can afford to pay for what they want. They know it is wicked to steal, and yet they go from one department to another picking up articles, here and there and hiding them in their muffs or under their coats.

When caught they usually collapse. They shed tears and exclaim: "What will my dear husband think of me?" or "What will my darling children say when they know?" All confess that they do not know what made them steal.

And in their hopes it is nothing unusual to find scores of articles of wearing apparel which have been stolen at one time or another.

These thefts are so numerous that women detectives are employed for the special purpose of keeping the robberies in check.

One of these detectives has arrested no fewer than a thousand pilfering women in three years.

The work of these women detectives is highly organized, and the utmost care has to be taken to prevent mistakes.

In one large shop a special system of lighting is used as an alarm. When a shop-walker or assistant sees a woman acting suspiciously the telephone operator is warned in such and such a department. The telephone operator at once switches on certain coloured lights which are visible in every room in the building, so that wherever the chief detective happens to be she knows she is urgently wanted.

All she has to do is to call up the operator, who gives her the required information. A minute later she has the suspect, or suspects, under observation.

THE RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, Saigon, in its latest report on the Rice Market, says:

"Our market is steady with a strong downward tendency. Owing to the complete stop of the demand in the Far East and the weakness of the Hongkong market we may expect a large drop in the prices of rice. The sudden increase in freight and the scarcity of tonnage have almost stopped the current of business with Europe during the last fortnight. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 30th of September, 1929, is 758,003 tons against 644,000 tons in 1919. We quote to-day: White Saigon No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong 85-45 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for October shipment.

that it is now, and will prove to be in the future, the best instrument for maintaining the unity and continuity of the Church.

They we greatly desire that the office of a Bishop should be everywhere exercised in a representative and constitutional manner, and more truly express of that ought to be involved for the life of the Christian Family in the title of: Father-in-God. May more, we eagerly look forward to the day when through its acceptance in a united Church we may all share in that grace which is pledged to the members of the whole body in the apostolic rite of the laying on of hands, and in the joy and fellowship of a Eucharist in which as one family we may together, without any doubtfulness of mind, offer to the one Lord our worship and service.

THE OTHER MAN'S CONSCIENCE.

VIII.—We believe that for all the truly equitable approach to union is by the way of mutual deference to one another's consciences. To this end, we who send forth this appeal would say that, if the authorities of other communions should so desire, having been otherwise satisfactorily adjusted, bishops and clergy of our communion would willingly accept of these authorities a form of commission or recognition which would commend our ministry to their congregations, as having its place in the one family life. It is not in our power to know how far this suggestion may be acceptable to those to whom we offer it. We can only say that we offer it in all sincerity as a token of our longing that all ministries of grace, theirs and ours, shall be available for the service of our Lord in a united Church.

MISTAKEN ORIENTATION.

IX.—It is our hope that the same motive would lead ministers who have not received it to accept a commission through episcopal ordination, as obtaining for them a ministry throughout the whole fellowship.

It is so acting no one of us could possibly be taken to repudiate his past ministry. God forbid that any man should repudiate a past experience rich in spiritual blessing for himself and others. Nor would any of us be dishonouring the Holy Spirit of God, Whose call led us all to our several ministries, and Whose power enable us to perform them. We shall be publicly and formally seeking additional recognition of a new call to wider service in a reunited Church, and imploring for ourselves God's grace and strength to fulfil the same.

SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP.

X.—The spiritual leadership of the Catholic Church in days to come, for which the world is manifestly waiting, depends upon the readiness with which each group is prepared to make sacrifice for the sake of a common fellowship, a common ministry, and a common service to the world.

We place this ideal first and foremost before ourselves and our own people. We call upon them to make the effort to meet the demands of a new age with a new outlook. To all other Christian people whom our words may reach we make the same appeal. We do not ask that any one communion should consent to be absorbed by another. We do ask that all should unite in a new and great endeavour to recover and to manifest to the world the unity of the Body of Christ in which He prayed.



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A JAPANESE CRUSADE AGAINST PROFITERS.

A LAUDABLE PROGRAMME.
After four years or more of rampant profiteering comes the welcome news, the Japan Gazette says, that the Police are about to start a crusade against those guilty in Yokohama and neighbourhood. The police headquarters has issued instructions to all the Stations in the city and the suburbs to make minute inquiries as to the relations between wholesale merchants and retailers, and especially the difference between wholesale and retail prices. The authorities consider it very strange that while prices on the wholesale market have shown a remarkable decline during recent months, retail prices show no signs of falling. On the contrary, the prices of certain daily necessities have recently shown an upward tendency. The crusade is to be carried out especially in regard to daily necessities, such as flour, rice, wheat, soy, beef, sugar, cotton cloth, eggs, sugar, fish, etc. The authorities are now welcoming suggestions from individuals against profiteers. In Tokyo the same crusade has also been started. There are a few profiteers high up in the scale who might have been watched four years ago with some advantage. If the Government had so wished, it might have stopped the rapid advance in the price of rice, and doubtless would have found a few profiteers in the process.

"SUNDAY CLOTHES"

WHY SOME DARK SUITS ARE WORN IN SINGAPORE!

The Straits Times take the following from the current issue of the Monthly Paper of St. Andrew's Cathedral: "We have lately heard a repetition of an absurd fallacy which we thought had been killed long ago. You cannot 'go to church' except you go in a cloth suit, or a dark suit. We would presume to assure such that if there is anything in it God prefers a white suit or a light suit to a black one. Some who come in dark suits may be having trouble with the devil. Is the fear a charge of economizing? Dabbie's charges are so high that the difference in cost between the two fashions is not so very much. We have heard of 'Boys' preening themselves somewhat as follows: 'S'hye Punya guan salulu pakai tweeds.'—a reflection of merit. Let a man wear what he likes and that in which he can best worship God without distraction to himself and to others (we add the last as a warning against eccentricities). Those who will agree to wear other than tweeds on 'Sundays at least' for the sake of the weaker brethren' will be helping to break a convention that should bind no one in the tropics.

"THE LAST BAD YEAR?"

"We may look forward with some confidence to a better time after 1920," says Mr. T. C. Bridges. These words were uttered by one of our great weather experts, Mr. Douglas Archibald, in September, 1909. Mr. Archibald went on to explain that our weather runs in cycles of 25 years, cycles called after Professor Bruckner, of Vienna, who announced this discovery in the year 1890. The period, as a whole, is a long, slow saw-saw, half of which is drier and warmer than the average, the other half wetter and colder. The last dry and warm half-cycle was from 1868 to 1902. Those of us who are old enough will remember the gorgeous summers we experienced in the last 'thirties, and contrast them sadly with the villainous years experienced since the 'latter' date. Ever since 1903 the summers have, with a few glorious exceptions, been damp and chill, but now we are right at the end of the wet cycle; this is its last year, and we can confidently look forward to the pleasant prospect of 17 or 18 fine years. The sequence, of course, is not perfect. A good year like that of 1919 may drop in among the bad ones, as a cold year like 1921, once among the warm ones; but for all that the Bruckner cycle is no argument of the weather's imagination, but a hard-and-fast fact, almost the only one we have to cling to in all our weather lore. During the last dry period, 1868-1902, England suffered a deficiency of 29 in. of rain, which is about equivalent to a year's fall; during the past 18 years that deficiency has just about been made up. The effects of this curious saw-saw are even more plainly visible in countries like India and China. In India the effects of drought become cumulative, and from 1896 to 1901 the whole vast country suffered from a series of famines. As for China, it was the sequence of dry years and the suffering resulting therefrom that culminated in the terrible Boxer Rebellion. Since it is only within the past 70 or 80 years that anything like accurate records have been kept of rainfall and temperature, Professor Bruckner was hard out to it to get his data. He did so eventually by taking the records of the wine casks in Europe, which were available for over 700 years. Some indeed run back for nearly a thousand years. These bore out his theory absolutely. As to our well that at present is beyond us. We may talk of changes in the Gulf Stream or of the effect of sun spots, but the fact remains that at present we are still ignorant of the prime causes behind the Bruckner cycle.

A proposal for an exchange of post, between Vi Kyun Well on Foo, Chinese Minister in New York, and Hoo Ko Alfred, Sec. Chinese Minister in London, has been approved by the Chinese Cabinet.

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOREN

Kaifu (Beau) — Chosen Hotel Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Shanghai — Shanghai Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hokkaido — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Yamato Hotel Byejen (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel
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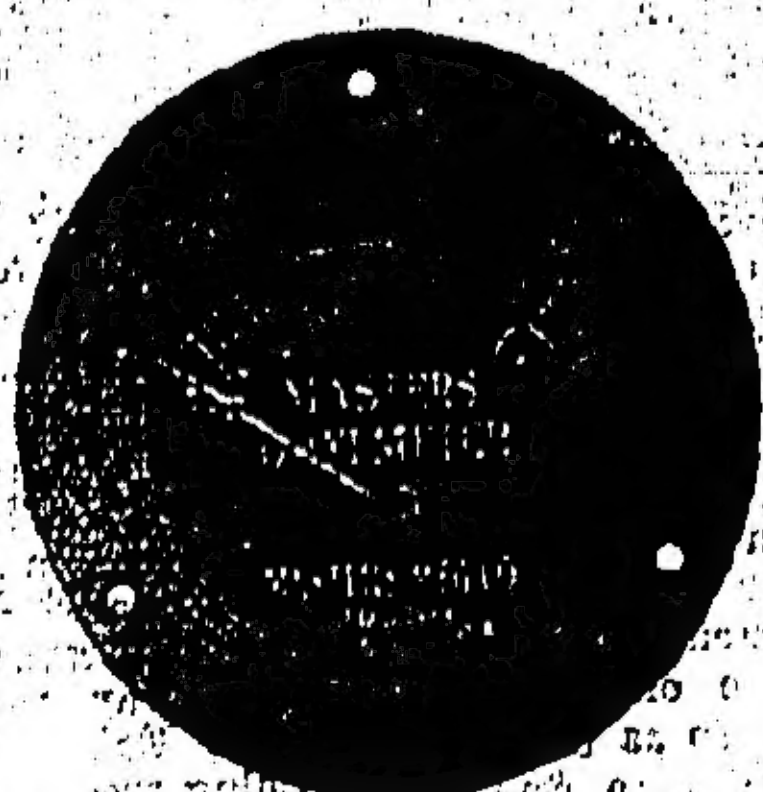
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KAMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 21st Nov.

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NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 21st Oct., at 11 a.m.

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TOSA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Sunday, 17th Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

JINSHO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th October.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

KOTSU MARU ... Sunday, 24th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 16th October.

TESHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

INARA MARU ... Thursday, 21st Oct., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

S. YASUDA, Manager.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,200 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Oct. 31st Dec. 4th Nov. 6th

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

C. T. SUBRIDGE, Acting Freight and Passenger Agent.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

CARLYLE UP TO DATE.

The following clever parody of Carlyle recently appeared in the London Vision:

See, therefore, a Treaty, even a world-constitution, that will not march, yet able to split this distracted Europe of ours into wandering units, of wasteful, incalculable energy, as of spilt lava. "State Prussia is gone, her Hohenzollern granite melted to paste-board, nay, to pulp. Light Austria too, and a mad, no-government-of homicidal Turke, unregretted. Gone are the old Cabinets, dark-Alberichs of the Ball-play and Wilhelmstrasse, light-Alberichs of British Liberalism, and their train. A whole system is gone, and the system-makers, leaving a new world to spin on its axis, unguided. Capital indeed remains, and its gospel of 10 per cent., rising in blast, wool-combing Bradford, they say, to 1,000; with a counter-vangel and grim Russian anti-Christ, seared, red-capped, in the Kremlin, to confuse and destroy it."

See, too, a Maurepas-George, cracking his jokes, and hovering careless along, with hat cocked to any angle, to please all men, he, with French Clemenceau, of glib Tartar-village, not unhumorous, will govern this world, or try. An infinitely adaptable man, given to light speech (frothed with Cant) and thin, transparent under-ward of Hebrew old-clothes, as if that, poor Maurepas-George, would help! Henceforth, he and lawyer, Mitterand will fit moth-like over Europe, alighting here and there, at Spa or at Brussels, with brief, incandescence, or sharp phosphorescent gleam, as from journalists and such sycophant Mercures, licensed to send forth, with unimpaired, air-borne speed, all manner of reports, save only the Truth. Quick, too, at dealing, as at some native Welsh horse-fair, or swift cateran's bargain. He will see all men, and persuade them; but one thing he will not see. For on hospital beds, or in dusky side streets of once gay Vienna, lie thousands of wizened children, with dark-ringed, lustreless eyes, that seem to say, "What, with all thy making, hast thou made of us?"

At home, too, there are discontents. For a Chancellor, called on to produce surplus, or quit, produces only taxes and deficits. And a bull-headed Churchill, born in due time of the stock of old swindler-genius "Marlborough" — preaches, with exploding rhetoric, what? — Preaches militarism, and even a kind of Tsarism, as if that, and caustic Rasputins, were not, in all men's consciences, the thing most abhorred. Bull-headed Churchill perceives it not; nay, this coarsely, in underground fashion, with Pitt subsidies, and dark, contrived meetings with Muscovite Copper Captains to bring Tsarism back. Swindler-genius Marlborough has come to that!

Meanwhile, in all towns and factories, where men work and congregate, one voice is heard—"Did you indeed fight, and conscript up for fighting, to make this world safe for democracy? Then look to it, for safe, by all your gods, and ours, it shall be." And forthwith, proceed, by voice and resolution, and swift, concerted strike, to make it so. Nimble Welsh George likes it not; but seeing no other way, submits. And from all sides, like some mountain snow-bell, fed from a thousand showers and streams, grows the great wage-movement, the great mass movement, and in countless speeches, unchaining the mind, do mine-workers, cotton-workers, steel-workers, dustmen and drudge-men, declare that as things were they shall be no more! Sage Whig-Lauderdale, unflinching the world and dividing in it no place for him, had asked in mid-war, "Will ye not stop, my masters, ere it be too late?" and been answered with loud, unanimous "No." Here, in truth, is little room for Whig, sage or foolish, nor for many an old habituation and time-honoured soul's resort of Englishmen. Does not all English gold vanish as if by magic? And an English king quit his high-sounding patronymic of Guelph, and exchange it for plain brown Windsor?

A changed world indeed; to none more apparent than to Russian Lenin, sitting in his Kremlin, with a crushed and dead Tsardom, under his feet. Grim, unsentimental man; who, on Western democracy, in tulle and frock-coat, asking him what, pray, he will do with his rich peasant, answers with hard laughter that he will leave them to the poor ones. With him, then, and his Communists, will ten per cent. capital wrestle, and ringing round with ships and mines, with armies of Whites and Yellows, fed with Pitt subsidies, think to strike embattled Sans-culottism, its tyrannies and unrespectabilities, into swift ruin. But Sans-culottism, is not stricken; rather it storms forward through Pripet marshes, and over frozen steppes; driving effervescing Poles before it, and spreading Westwards and Asia-wards, till it threaten us and all men. Shall we then shake that bloody hand? Smiling Welsh George thinks we had better; and presently shakes it. Whereat infinite wailings. "Mayfair is in hubbub; in far-away personages tea-tables quiver. Will not all Europe now go Bolshevik, and in this Alpine avalanche our own English stage coach be hurled, lumbering, down the abyss?" Able-edifier Stead, able-edifier Gwynne, think so, and in innumerable leading articles, of the leonine-jawline kind, speak their thought.

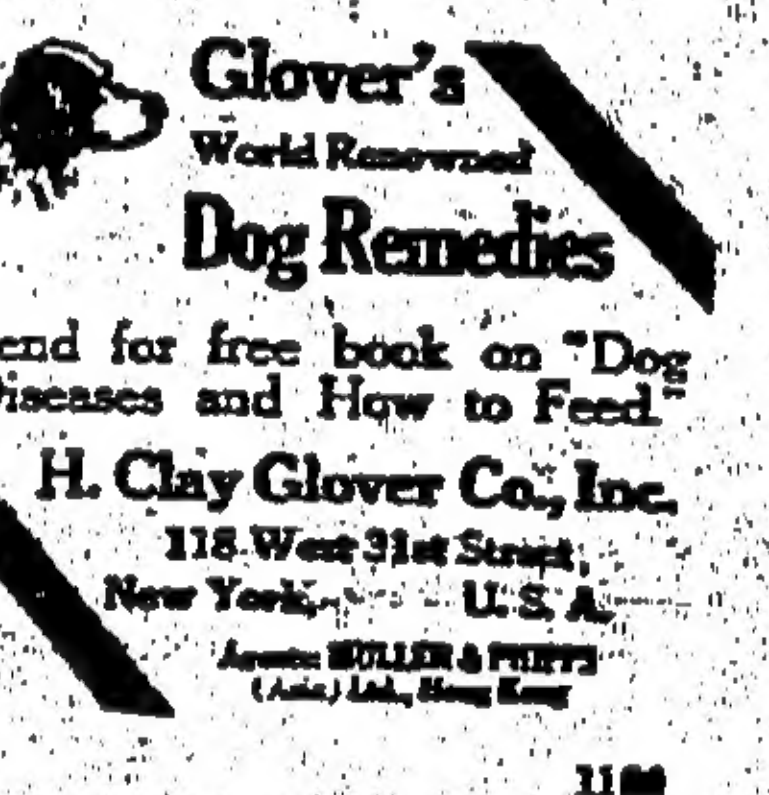
United States Steel for German Shipyards.

New York, August 18th.

According to recent reports, German shipyards have bought 9,000 tons of steel, principally plates and shapes, from the United States Shipping Board. Further, the export organization of the United States Steel Corporation has sold them 6,000 tons of ship steel, and through another export company an order has been placed for an additional 16,000 tons. Negotiations are pending for the sale of an additional 34,000 tons to German yards. Ship plates are now selling at about 3½ cents a pound, f.o.b. Pittsburgh.

**Cuticura Is What You Need For Your Hair and Scalp**

Dandruff kills the hair. Cuticura kills dandruff. Try this treatment. Before using Cuticura Cream, wash your hair with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with cold water. Dandruff quickly disappears, hair stops falling and becomes thick, luscious and healthy. Soap is Cuticura in oil and is sold in 10¢ and 25¢ boxes. Cream is Cuticura in cream and is sold in 10¢ and 25¢ boxes. Both Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Cream are sold everywhere.

**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

NEWCASTLE & TAIN via W. & C. "CHIPSING" ... Fri. 15th Oct. 3 p.m.
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 15th Oct. 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALOUTTA ... "YATSHING" ... Tue. 19th Oct. 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed. 20th Oct. 3 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thurs. 21st Oct. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation sailing from both ports every Friday, calling at Hoihow when intermediate offers.

HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Oct. 19th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 715

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Des Hongkong
 "VOGTLAND" ... 24th Oct.
 "GLENHOLME" ... 15th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
 "FEMERBROOKSHIRE" ... about 25th Oct. ... GENOA & LONDON.
 "GLENHOLME" ... 3rd Nov. ... GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 "GLENHOLME" ... Second half November ... LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.
 "GLENHOLME" ... Middle of Dec. ... GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
 For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 21 mbs or 12

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
 Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each
 Two steamers of about 6,300 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
 No. 8, Bays, Kowloon.

報會總商華港
HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS.
 Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
 (Chinese Daily Press)
 Published Daily under the auspices of the
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Terms for Advertising (Translation fee
 can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux
 Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street
 London, or from the different Agents.
 Documents translated from or into Classical
 Colloquial Chinese.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

as "MONTROSE" ... 15th Nov.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RETRA
JELAGUA, BAY, DURBAN (Katal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 15th Oct.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NAPLES" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., CARTERS.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

To	Ship	To Sail
HONGKONG	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Oct. 10 A.M.
"BANGHAI"	"SINKING"	On 14th Oct. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI and THINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 16th Oct. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SECHUEN"	On 17th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 20th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SHUNING"	On 21st Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI & THINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Oct. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice
weekly) and Thingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wampoa.

HANGKOW LINE—Weekly service to and from Hangkew via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Cruising 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIKONG"	... Capt. W. C. Parsons	FRIDAY, 15th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	... Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, 19th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due inwards	Arrive	Depart	Arrive
S.S. VINITA	Oct. 18th.	S.S. VINITA	Oct. 21st.
S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 20th.	S.S. WEST HIKI	Dec. 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en route
Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai.
Branch Office—Manila, Singapore.CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	16th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"RASHGAR"	5,900	22nd Oct.	Marcelles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	5,900	15th Nov.	Marcelles, London & Antwerp
"NELORE"	5,900	20th Nov.	Marcelles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	5,900	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	5,900	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	5,700	31st Dec.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,346	31st Jan. 1922	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR - SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,900 | 15th Oct. 1 P.M. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang & E

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	30th Oct.	Banda, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,400	30th Nov.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOVARA"	5,900	16th Oct. Noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama
"TAKADA"	7,000	31st Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"NELORE"	5,900	24th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"JAPAN"	5,000	29th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"DILWARA"	5,400	30th Oct.	Shanghai Only

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras for less of the cost of their P. & O.
Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Carriage fares fixed with P. & O. Company's Fares free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messing not more than 15 lbs. x 15 lbs. x 15 lbs. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents &
advices.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors. Masters, Gonars & Douglas at 10 A.M.
on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ARGON MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Oct.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

"KARADO MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Monday, 25th Oct.

Call Shanghai.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 17th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUTTA, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	18th Oct.	31st Oct. 4 P.M.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Taranian Ports.
For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	52,000	Oct. 28th
SEIKYO MARU	52,000	Nov. 1st
PERSEA MARU	52,000	Nov. 1st

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, Hilo, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALD
CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through at TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th
TOKYO-MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Nov. 9th
KIYO MARU	17,500	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. B. GRIFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE"	On or about 23rd Oct.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTOS"	On or about 10th Nov.
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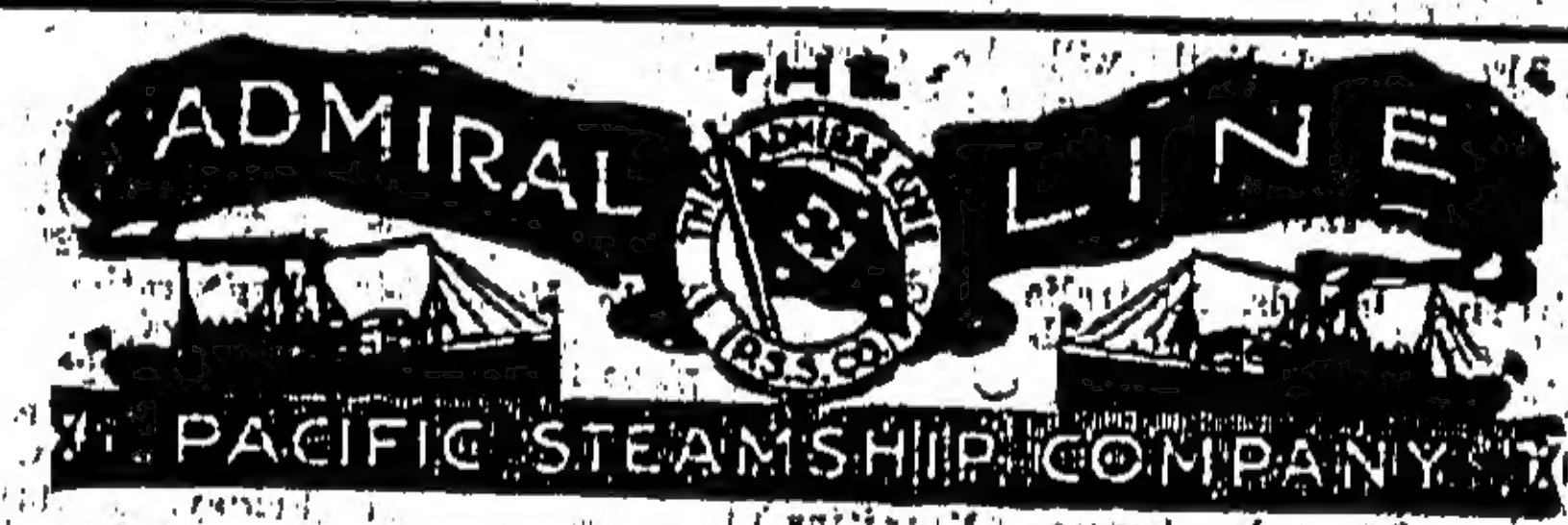
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R. RODENFUSER

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"ELDRIDGE" ... About Oct. 29th.
"WHEATLAND" ... About Oct. 17th.
For PORTLAND direct.
"ABERCOSS" ... About Oct. 23rd.
For SEATTLE.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Oceanic points.
For Freight and Particulars apply to—
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2472 & 2473. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

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U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" ... Sailing Friday, October 15th, for Calcutta
via Saigon, Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.
Cargo accepted on through B/L: 1. Lading to all points in the United
States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Oporto, and
South American ports.
For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mandarins
Cable Address "PACIFIC"

Telephone 141.

